

63	do	2	do
66	do	2	do
367	Des Brisay L. P.	4	do
404	do	2	do
73	Holderness, J. W	2	do east branch
37	Johnson James	2	Chockpish River
645	Casey Peter	2	do
215	M'Phelim, James	5 1/2	Bactoucho River
216	do	4	do south branch
217	do	4 1/2	do
40	Des Brisay L. P.	6	do
1084	M'Phelim James	10	do
1074	Coates John	2	do
687	Gaynor Joseph	6	Cocagne River
572	Brown John	2 1/2	do
902	do	3	do
15	Seovil W. H.	2 1/2	Shediac River
36	Welling Moses	10	do
406	Wolhaupter B.	3	do

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—We stop the Press to give the particulars as far as we have received them, of one of the most fearful disasters which has ever befallen our thriving town. About 2 1/2 o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in a small building situate in the rear of Mr. Wilson's shoe store. At first it appeared to threaten little danger but the wind increasing rapidly, soon caused the flames and burning cinders to communicate with other and larger buildings, until at length not only individual houses but blocks and dwellings to a considerable distance from the point at which the fire first originated became enveloped in one general conflagration. At one period the town was actually on fire in several different localities, far distant from each other, and but for the falling of an opportune shower which appeared to come upon us like a special interposition of Providence in our favour, God only knows when or where the destruction would have terminated. This is the most serious disaster of the kind that has ever happened here, and we deeply regret to have to state that many of our most public spirited, enterprising and industrious inhabitants are heavy sufferers.—All that portion of the town on Holborne-street from the stone block of James Kerby, Esq., to the Bridge, and from Messrs. Stobridge & Botham to the new brick block of A Huntington, Esq., with many buildings on two other streets. More than twenty buildings in all were totally destroyed. Besides the damage directly occasioned, of course great injury will result from the hasty removal of goods from merchants' and mechanics' shops and furniture from private dwelling houses. The firemen with their engines, hooks and ladders and other implements of their generous calling, were promptly on the ground, and working with their accustomed vigor and efficiency to stay the devouring element, which to a certain extent they succeeded in doing, by almost superhuman exertions. What the actual amount of damage done is, it is impossible for us now to say, writing as we do in the midst of hurry and confusion, and the fire not being yet completely subdued. The damage however, cannot but be very great. We will give ample particulars in our next issue.—*Brantford Herald, June 4.*

The Quebec Mercury contains a lengthy account of a meeting held by the Protestant inhabitants of Quebec to consider the best means of asserting their civil and religious liberties, and preventing the recurrence of outrages on their persons and properties. Strong resolutions were passed at the meeting, and a memorial was drawn up and presented to the Governor General, from which the following is an extract:

That your petitioners living under a Protestant Sovereign, and under the protection of British Law, have hitherto considered themselves safe in the public declaration of their religious views and sentiments, and especially when assembled within the walls of a building dedicated to the service of God.

That the liberty which they in this respect have claimed and exercised, they have always been, and still are, willing to allow in the fullest manner to all others.

That the gross outrage was perpetrated under the eyes of the Police, whose apathy and insufficiency they are prepared to prove.

That the Protestant inhabitants of this city feel the outrage the greater, and more unpardonable while remembering that on the occasion of a recent visit of a Mr. Brownson to this city, who having been a Protestant minister, had gone over to the Roman Catholic church, the hall of your honorable House was given him by the Mayor of the city, to deliver a course of lectures against the Protestant religion, in which he denounced it as inconsistent with civil liberty and national prosperity, odious to God, and injurious to man; and these lectures he delivered without hindrance or molestation from any one.

That when measures had been taken by a meeting of Protestants, to have the lecture concluded which was seditiously and vio-

lently interrupted, and thus to establish the right of all citizen to meet for lawful purposes, this action was stopped by the following communication from his worship the Mayor of Quebec:

QUEBEC, 8th June, 1853.

SIR,—Having been informed that it is intended that Mr Gavazzi should lecture again to-day, I feel it my duty to state that I have this morning received information from undoubted authority that serious riots would ensue, should such an event take place. It is not for me to question, but, on the contrary, to protect by all means at my command, the rights of all citizens to hold lawful meetings, especially within their respective places of worship; but in the present unhappy state of excited feeling, the civic authorities cannot hold themselves responsible for the consequence, and under these circumstances it is incumbent upon me as the conservator of the Public Peace, to call upon you to refrain from having the proposed lecture. I further guarantee to M. Gavazzi, whenever he shall leave the city, all necessary protection.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ULRIC J. TESSIER,
Mayor.To the Chairman of the)
Protestant meeting. }

That your Petitioners claim of your honorable House that you will take measures to secure your Petitioners in the enjoyment of religious liberty, and that you will protect them in the exercise of their undoubted rights as British subjects; the more especially, as the constituted authorities of the city have thus declared their inability to do so.

After the Petition was read by the Rev. Dr. Cook, and presented, Lord Elgin replied in substance as follows:—

That he had heard with regret and shame of the scandalous transactions which had taken place; that he could scarcely be expected to give a decided answer to the prayer of the petition which appeared to him to be, that additional powers should be vested in the Executive to supply the deficiencies of Municipal authorities and to render the city liable for damages done during breaches of the peace. All therefore that he could at present say was again to express his regret and shame;—indeed, it had occurred to him that if Jacques Cartier or Champlain could have witnessed the late occurrences, they would be doubtful whether the country had been advantaged by the change of the inhabitants from the Hurons and the Iroquois. He would give his best attention to the petition, and do all in his power to give the necessary protection.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Lumberers—or properly speaking the drunken portion of them—have been uncommonly troublesome here during the last fortnight. On Monday one of them was fined £5 in the Mayor's Court, for kicking at Colonel Clarke; and on Tuesday another was fined 30s for insulting a lady.

We believe it may now with safety be announced that notwithstanding the childish inflation of some of our Provincial Lines, the European and North American Line of Railways continues in statu quo. The preliminary work on the line between Shediac and the Bend will, we hope, be proceeded with.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

THE PACKING AND INSPECTION OF PICKLED FISH.—We have received a communication respecting the packing and inspection of pickled fish from a correspondent whose favours we value, parts of which are rather severe. But it contains some statements which are of importance to the trade of this place, and the character of its exports; these we cheerfully publish as worthy of notice. Our correspondent says:—

My attention was called, during the present week, to the mode and manner of re-packing a quantity of pickled herring on Merrett's wharf, which appeared to me disgraceful and meriting the severest reprehension. A number of ragged, dirty boys from 12 to 15 years of age were employed in packing the fish in barrels, from heaps which lay upon the wharf. The boys first placed two or three regular layers of fish in the bottom of the barrels, and these they literally covered with rock salt. They then took from the heap with both hands, as many as they could cleverly handle, and threw them into the barrels, *higgledy-piggledy*; next they jumped into the barrels with their filthy, muddy shoes, and trampled the fish down—and so they went on until the barrels were nearly full, when they finished off with a few layers packed in a regular way. There was no Inspector or Overseer about while I witnessed this proceeding; and I did not enquire who was the inspector or overseer of the fish thus shamefully handled. It struck me that whoever had taken the job of packing these fish, and sublet it to the boys; and a pretty "kettle of fish" they made of it.

"I wish to call public attention to this proceeding, because it concerns the character of a valuable export, and the improper packing of this lot of fish may do the most serious injury in a foreign market to other fish of a superior quality, put up in the best manner. It is by such conduct as this, that the valuable products of the fisheries, which Providence has lavished upon us, are wantonly wasted by being rendered worthless. The skipper who ventures to send such fish abroad finds, after a long voyage, and payment of heavy freight, duties, and charges, that he has an article of no commercial value. Foreigners will not deal with us for fish; and the cupidity and recklessness of a few work great injustice and wrong to the many, who would desire to do that which is right.

"I should like to enquire through your paper, who are the inspectors of fish in this City, and in what manner are they called upon to perform their duties? Reporter says, * * * but be this as it may, it is full time that the attention of His Worship the Mayor and the Common Council was called to the subject."

There have been at various times loud complaints about the quality of fish packed here, and the want of proper weight in each barrel. We have heard on very good authority of serious losses sustained from the latter cause, on fish shipped to the Mauritius and other distant markets. We trust the communication of our correspondent will draw the attention of the city authorities to the subject, and that a remedy will be found for so crying an evil.—*New Brunswick.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CREOLE.—We have much regret in announcing the loss of the fine steamer Creole, on Wednesday night last, on her passage from this Port to Dorchester and the Bend. She struck near Cape Earange, about 2 o'clock, the night being very dark and foggy, and it is feared will be a total wreck. The Creole was an excellent steamer, possessing the finest accommodations of any of our Bay boats, and her loss will be much felt by the travelling public. Her enterprising owners, Messrs. Hatheway & Small, had no insurance, and their loss will be about £5000. The Creole had a large quantity of freight on board which will also be lost.—*New Brunswick.*

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA.—By the steamer Eastern City, from Boston, we have received our files of late papers. We glean the following summary of news by the steamship Asia, at New York from Liverpool.

The principal news by the Asia is the fact that the Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 3d inst. says:—

The effect of raising the rate of interest on the discount of bills, has been to cause a great fall in the value of shares of every kind, and to at once put a stop to any undue speculation that has existed, or was likely to spring up. The market for the English securities presents a very unsettled and heavy appearance; prices are again 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. lower, and not unlikely to go worse. Business is, however, active, but principally in the shape of sales and speculative operations.

The feeling upon the London Stock Exchange on the 2d inst., with regard to the probability of hostilities, was considerably alleviated. The London Gazette of that afternoon says:—

The intelligence received to day from the Continent is of a much more satisfactory character, and has, therefore, had the effect to lessen the apprehensions of war. The Count Nesselrode has, it appears, proceeded from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, where it is supposed he will endeavour to reconcile the late proceedings of Prince Menchikoff with amicable feelings professed by Russia to the other European powers. The favorable impression which this news is calculated to produce is seen by the reaction which has taken place to-day in the general appearance of the stock markets; and, were it not for the expectation which is entertained that the Bank of England will to-day raise the rate of discount, the improvement in prices would be much greater.

Notwithstanding the late heavy arrivals of gold, it is said by persons who previously contended that money would become cheaper, that the rates will go to 4 and even 5 per cent. during the present year.

"A split in the cabinet" is announced in the second edition of the Liverpool Journal:—Our London correspondent informs us, by electric telegraph, that, in consequence of Lord John Russell's anti-Catholic speech, Mr. Moncel, Mr. Keogh and Mr. Sadler have resigned.—Lord John himself, it is believed, will also retire from

the leadership of the house of commons." The deliveries of tea under the new tariff of duties commenced at London on Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, and nearly £200,000 were taken in duties the course of the day—equal to 2,800,000 lbs. of tea.

Two brothers, named Reynolds, sons of surgeon at Strokee Newington, carried of each the first prize for English poetry, at Cambridge and Oxford Universities, on the same day—an unusual incident in one family.

Mirasydi, a Greek merchant of Manchester, has failed for £26,000.

Earl Ducre, the celebrated agriculturist, is dead.

France, in retaliation for Austrian alliance, demands from Belgium fifty millions of francs for aid rendered in Louis Philippe's time.

Diplomatic relations have not been restored between Austria and Switzerland, but probably will be. Davour has taken the command of the Swiss troops. The Swiss are filling up their forces on a war footing.

IRELAND.—A requisition is receiving signatures in Dublin, convening "an aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," to be held on the 15th inst., and at which it is expected that a great demonstration will be made against the proposed legislation respecting Nunneries. It is believed that Archbishop Cullen and the other Roman Catholic prelates are the movers; and all that remains of the old "Catholic Association" will take part in it.—*New Brunswick.*

The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular, dated May 26, to the Austrian representatives, declaring officially that the recent meeting of Kings at Vienna had nothing to do with politics. The circular also announces the marriage of the Archduchess Maria with the Duke de Brabant of Belgium. This marriage will be celebrated next month at Brussels.

The report again prevails at Berlin that Prince Frederick William, heir apparent of Prussia, is the husband elect of the Princess Royal of England, and that the pair will soon be affianced. The Princess is 13 years of age. The story had no currency in England.

The steamer Sarah Sands, from Melbourne Feb. 14th, had arrived at Plymouth with 80,000 ounces of gold on freight. The ship Blackwell at Plymouth, from Melbourne Feb. 21st, had on freight two tons and a half of gold; and the Cheapside of Falmouth, 180 days from Australia, had 12,000 ounces.

A letter from Tahira states that two Roman Catholic priests had been killed in a collusion in the Isle of Andra, they having provoked a religious quarrel with some of the American and European residents in that place.

CHOLERA AMONG THE ENGLISH TROOPS IN INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, under date of April 22d, says:—"We have accounts from Prome up to the 4th of April. The cholera is raging very virulently amongst the regiments there, having already carried off two or three hundred men. The British and Burmese Commissioners have met but could not agree upon terms, the English wishing to annex all the land for fifty miles beyond Prome. The Burmese are willing to pay money, but do not wish to give up their lands. Gen. Godwin, the English Commander, threatens to march on Ava."

CANADA.

CHAMBERS CHURCH RIOT.—The following persons accused of being principals or accessories in the disgraceful occurrences at the Free Church, St. Lewis street, on the occasion of Gavazzi's lecture, have been arrested, and are now in gaol awaiting a further examination by the magistrates, before being either committed for trial or set at liberty:—John Hearn, John Giblin, Edward John Charlton, James Bowen, John Donoghue, James Kelly, Hugh Gallagher, and Thomas Burns. A number of arrests were made yesterday.—*Chronicle.*

Father Gavazzi has arrived safely at New York. On Sunday evening last, he delivered his customary lecture to the Italians at the Stuyvesant Institute, in the presence of an immense audience, who testified their approval of his address by loud and repeated applause. He briefly reviewed the late riot in Canada. It is said to be the intention of the Italians in New York to present a gold medal to the Artillery sergeant who so bravely defended the Padre.

We learn by telegraph that, at a meeting of the proprietors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, held at Portland on Friday, the 10th inst., an amalgamation of the line with the Canada Grand Trunk Railway was unanimously approved.

FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS.—Serjeant Lawson of Captain Stace's Company Royal Artillery, who so gallantly defended Ca-